The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

WILLIAM P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor. CHARLES M. DAVIS, Associate Editor. OFFICE, Bloomfield, N. J.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS. $2.00 A YEAR—IN ADVANCE

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THE SATURDAY GAZETTE,

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

BELLEVILLE, CALDWELL AND VERONA.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, AND ESPECIALLY OF LOCAL INTERESTS.

All Public and Local questions, including political and social, sanitary and reformatory, educational and industrial topics, will be clearly presented and fully and fairly discussed.

It is intended and expected to make it not only acceptable and interesting to the general reader, but of special value to citizens of Essex county and of real importance to every resident of Bloomfield, Montclair Caldwell, Belleville and Verona.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns that is unworthy of cordial welcome to every family circle.

Settled Clergymen in the county and all Public School Teachers in the county will receive the paper gratuitously by sending their address to our office. *No postage to subscribers within the County of Essex.*

To Advertisers it should prove a valuable medium. Our circulation extends to every part of Essex county, and considerably elsewhere.

Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received and forwarded by the Postmaster, who will be allowed to retain 50 cents as commissions on *new* subscribers, also at our office in Bloomfield, or may be addressed by mail, to

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may15

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AND DEALERS IN

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May 2-bum

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This Institution commenced business on the 26th of February last, in the Rhodes Building, No. 445 Broad Street, nearly opposite the M. & E. R. R. Depot. It is very conveniently located for residents of Bloomfield, Montclair and vicinity who may desire to have banking facilities in Newark.

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jy25ly

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445 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

APRIL, 15th, 1874

At a meeting of the Board of Managers held this day, a dividend at the rate of

7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FREE OF ALL TAXES

was declared on all deposits entitled thereto on the first of May, payable on and after May 18th.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal from May 1st. Deposits made on or before May 2d., will draw interest from May 1st.

This institution will remove on or about April 25th to its new Banking room, number 448 Broad St., under the Continental Hotel.

H. M. RHODES, *President.*

WM. N. RANDALL, *Treasurer*

july26

A Medicine Chest in Miniature.

Mishler's Herb Bitters is not a beverage but a strictly medicinal preparation, more thoroughly adapted to the wants of the general public than any other in the market. Unlike all other so called Remedies, it is prepared under the direct personal supervision of an eminent Physician, S. B. Hartman, M.D., the senior proprietor, is a regular graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and a practicing physician of large experience and extensive practice. In such hands the public may rest assured that Mishler's Herb Bitters is compounded in strict accordance with correct Pharmaceutical principles.

Its immense sale is conclusive proof that it possesses merit of a high order. Merchants, bankers, lawyers, clerks and others engaged in sedentary occupations, experience its wonderful effects in relieving the depression caused by severe mental labor; while the mechanic, farmer and laborer find their bodily vigor restored like magic by its use.

At this season of the year when Diarrhœa, Cramps, Colics and kindred disorders, caused by eating unripe fruits, imprudent indulgence in cold drinks, etc., are prevalent, a certain, speedy and effectual remedy will be found in Mishler's Herb Bitters.

The depressing feeling of Languor or Debility, incident to the "heated term," is at once removed, the energies restored, and new life and vigor imparted to the pro-trated system by its use.

In Diseases of the Complaint and Affections of the Kidneys it invariably works like a charm. It is not a drastic purge nor heady stimulant, violent in its operations, but it is simply a natural remedy, thoroughly adapted to assist nature. It supplies tone to the stomach, rejuvenates the digestive organs, stimulates the secretions, and promoting a regular action of the bowels enables every organ of the body to perform its allotted work regularly and without interruption.

It is the unerring certainty of desired results in instances so the use, coupled with the fact that it is prepared by a physician of eminence in his profession, and has attained Mishler's Herb Bitters so popular and as familiar as a household word. Thousands of Mothers all over the land have found it to be the safest and best Remedy for use in their families; they not only give it with perfect safety to even the youngest child, but others need with caution and in the least case of ensuring their own health and freedom from pain. The weary aches and pains incident to their sex. Perfectly harmless, it is just the cordial needed by them to enable Nature to perform her functions naturally, regularly and with healthy pleasure. No other article so attracts as if she would possess the elasticity, complexion and cheerful spirits inseparable from sound health. It is sold by all Druggists and General Dealers, is neatly put up in square Glass Bottles, enclosed in a yellow wrapper. It is not sold on Drawings, being strictly a medicinal preparation, and as such is endorsed by many of the most eminent physicians of the country. aug-8-3m.

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YOUR HAT

AT DUFF'S CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE,

441 Broad Street,

Opposite M. and E. R. R. Depot.

First class goods of the latest styles now ready.

April 5—1y

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Spring Goods!

Summer Goods!

The Finest and Largest Assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

to be found in the State, can be seen at the

POPULAR BOOT & SHOE STORE,

885 Broad st.

BURT'S LADIES',

BURT'S MISSES',

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TEN WIDTHS TO EACH SIZE,

A full assortment of these well known goods constantly on hand, together with

ALL THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

Our Gents' Department is replete with all the leading styles of goods from the best manufacturers in the country, including our own make.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing a stylish and desirable Boot or Shoe can have an opportunity of examining the finest stock ever offered to the public

Our own make are made on the latest and most improved principles of shoemaking.

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Next door to A. Grant, Jr., & Co's Dry Good Store, and examine their large stock of Boots and Shoes, suited to the Spring trade, from the finest to the cheapest. All styles and qualities, cheap as the cheapest.

Sign of the Big Boot.

April 19.—

SECOND AND LAST

Grand Gift Concert

IN AID OF THE

MASONIC RELIEF

ASSOCIATION,

OF

NORFOLK, VA.

Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874

Under authority of a Special Act of the Virginia Legislature, passed March 6th, 1874.

50,000 TICKETS—6060 CASH GIFTS.

$250,000

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

A NEW FEATURE, TO WIT:—A Gift is Guaranteed to one of every ten Consecutive numbers.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
One Grand Cash Gift		2,500
One Grand Cash Gift		2,000
10 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Cash Gifts of	$500 each	10,000
45 Cash Gifts of	$200 each	9,000
79 Cash Gifts of	$150 each	11,850
250 Cash Gifts of	$100 each	25,000
326 Cash Gifts of	$50 each	16,300
5000 CASH GIFTS, aggregating		$250,000

Whole Tickets $40; Half Tickets $5; Quarter Tickets $2.50; Five Whole Tickets or 10 half Tickets for $100. No discount on less amount.

NO INDIVIDUAL BENEFITS.

This Concert is for strictly MASONIC purposes, and will be conducted with the same liberality, honesty and fairness which characterized the first enterprise. JOHN L. ROPER, Pres't.

Tickets entitled to Gifts not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, if purchased directly or indirectly, at the New York Branch will be paid there, on presentation, without charge, for 30 days from the fifth day after the drawing.

HENRY V. MOORE, Sec'y.

Parties desiring to aid this undertaking can procure Tickets and Circulars giving full particulars, at the Branch Office of the Association, Room 20, 78 & 80 Broadway, New York.

Or address MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION P. O. Box 1417 New York City.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Aug1-5w

Desultory.

WEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

The enormous wealth of the very few may be judged by certain examples and facts, which are here given on creditable testimony. There are thirty thousand great English land-owners, who together derive a land revenue of some sixty millions of pounds sterling. There are considerably more than a million peasants, who have hitherto been totally dependent for bare existence on the lords of the soil. One quarter of Scotland is owned by eight noblemen, of whom the chief are the Duke of Hamilton, Buccleuch, and Sutherland, the Marquis of Bute, and the Earl of Breadalbane. The English county of East Sussex, embracing more than eight hundred square miles, is almost exclusively the property of the Duke of Richmond and the Baron of Leconfield. So extensive is the property of the young Marquis of Bute, whose income is fully three hundred thousand pounds a year, that not long ago his agent spent nearly two millions in repairing and altering his magnificent manor and estate of Crichton Mount Stuart, the marquis's residence near Cardiff. Mr. Bright once instanced the case of a nobleman with an income of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, who annually spent forty thousand, and laid down the remaining eighty thousand in "rounding" his property, by buying up every parcel of ground contiguous to his estate which he could induce the owners to sell.

Among other immense properties of the few which may be mentioned that of the Duke of Westminster, who owns, besides Belgrave and Eaton squares, and a large part of the fashionable quarter of Westminster, the magnificent manor of Eaton Hall, near Chester, Hulkin House, in Flintshire, and Motcombe House, in Dorsetshire, each surrounded by thousands of arable but, to some extent at least, uncultivated acres. The Duke of Bedford owns the extensive group of squares in that central part of London called "Bloomsbury;" also Covent Garden Theatre and Covent Garden Market, many streets leading from the Strand on either side, and blocks of houses at the West End, and one of the most splendid of English rural estates at Woburn Abbey. The Earl of Derby may be said to own almost square miles of blocks in Liverpool, and Knowsley, his ancestral country-seat, is larger than most New England townships. The Duke of Sutherland is said to be able to ride by rail from sunrise to sundown on his Scottish estates, and has five noble castles—Dunrobin, House of Tongue, Trentham, Lilleshall, and Clifden. The Duke of Devonshire is the lord of no less than eight castles, all of which are rural palaces fit for royalty, among them peerless Chatsworth, and the only less superb Hardwicke Hall. In London he has a residence on Piccadilly, where land can be worth scarcely less than ten pounds a square foot, which is surrounded by gardens, and occupies a broad square. The eccentric Earl of Dudley, Earl Brownlow, the illiterate Duke of Portland, Baron Portman, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Abergavenny, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Rutland, and Marquis Camden have immense rural properties, which are only exceeded in value by the whole quarters which they own in central parts of the great metropolis itself. The Duke of Buccleuch has ten castles, in each of which a liberal domestic establishment is kept up all the year round. The Scottish Earls of Mansfield, Stair, and Glasgow possess each five castles, vast and spacious edifices, the centres of splendid estates, which are to a considerable degree shut off from cultivation, and used as deer parks and hunting grounds. The income, probably, of every nobleman who has been named exceeds fifty thousand pounds; a majority of them would show revenues of one hundred thousand, and at least three of them, the Dukes of Westminster and Sutherland and the Marquis of Bute, receive annual incomes of more than three hundred thousand. Thus we have three very powerful sources of social and financial power arrayed together to maintain the present condition of things, to keep the peasant where he is, and to defend the laws of primogenture and entail from attack—the hereditary nobility, the manufacturing and banking princes, and the clergy.—George M. Towle, in *Harper's Magazine for August.*

The Railroad Company and the Passenger.—The traveler going West steps to the ticket office of the Pennsylvania, the Erie, or the New York Central Railroad. He purchases his ticket for San Francisco. He gives his trunk to a baggage-master, gets for it a little piece of metal, and sees and cares for it no more. A porter shows him his place in the Pullman car. He takes his seat, pulls off his boots, puts on his slippers, opens his bag, takes out his *Harper's Magazine*, and his traveling cares are at an end. For six days and nights he is rolled swiftly across the continent. Engineers and conductors change. He is passed along from one railroad corporation to another. At night his seat becomes a bed, and he sleeps as quietly, or nearly so, as if in his own bed at home. He traverses broad plains, passes over immense viaducts, whirls swiftly over mountain torrents on iron bridges, climbs or pierces mountains; but he never leaves his "perch" if need be, his meals are brought to him where he sits, and at length, after a week of luxurious though weary traveling in which he has been in the keeping of half a dozen different companies, and has traversed over three thousand miles of country, part of it uninhabited and desolate, he is set down in the station at San Francisco. He looks at the clock, in the station-room, compares it with the time-table in his hand, and finds that his journey has been accomplished with all the regularity and punctuality of the sun. His little piece of brass is given to an express agent or a hackman, and when he reaches his hotel, the trunk which he surrendered in New York is in the great hall awaiting him. It seem a very simple business, and if carefully thought through all this journey he finds the dinner at one waiting-place cold, or the conductor on one part of his trip discourteous, or the train stopped at any point in the long ride beyond his expectations, or his arrival at his destination delayed beyond the appointed hour, he is very apt to grumble, inwardly if not vocally. How much money has been put into this long line of rail, how much has been sunk in unsuccessful experiments; how many rich men have been ruined before the work was done; how many sleepless nights surveyors and contractors have spent in providing this marvelous highway; how intricate and involved is the system of copartnership that is necessary to such a continuous transportation "without change of cars:" what a gigantic undertaking it is to administer this system, with its thousands of employes; how wide awake the engineers have been that the traveler may sleep; what dangers they have had to face that he may ride in as etc—of all this he is unconscious, if not absolutely ignorant.

The Erie Railway, one of the longest lines of railroad in the world, employs fifteen thousand persons in various occupations, it is estimated that there is scarcely an hour of the day or night when there are not one hundred trains in actual running along its line. The administration of such a force of men, the management of such a system of railroad trains, without clashing or collision, requires executive ability of the very highest order. If, Sir, you think it easy, count up the difficulties you have with your own Irish gardener in the administration of your country place, with its horse and cow; then multiply those difficulties by fifteen thousand, and you have the problem of an American railroad president.—From the "American Railroad," by Lyman Abbott, in *Harper's Magazine for August.*

It is an old saying that in Boston it is asked how much a man knows; in New York, what he is worth; and in Philadelphia, who his father was.

The turtle uses its head before it does its feet—in other words, it looks around before it moves. You never catch a turtle doing anything without previous careful inspection. Before starting, the turtle always sticks its head out of its shell. We would all of us do better if we always looked before we leaped. It is easier to get into trouble than to get out.

Better have goods weighed before we buy them. Better know where a road comes out before we start. We caught one hundred flies in our sitting-room yesterday because they sacrificed all their caution to a love of molasses.

The true greatness of Philadelphia lies in the fact that it is a city of homes, where every reasonably skillful and industrious workman can live in his own house—an advantage attributable to the existence of nine thousand manufactories, employing 185,000 hands.

Silver wire has been run through plates of rubies to the length of one hundred and seventy miles, in which the most delicate test could detect no difference in diameter in any part. Gold and platinum have been drawn to a "spider line" for the field of a telescope, by coating the metal with silver, drawing it down to the finest number, and then removing the coating by acid, leaving the almost imperceptible interior wire, which, in an experiment made in London, was so attenuated that ten miles of it only weighed one ounce.

A man named Walter Greenwood recently came to his death in Manchester, England, from the prick of a needle. He had fastened a paper front to his flannel shirt with a needle, having no pin. Shortly after going out he fell sick, and was finally taken in an unconscious state to a surgery, where he was examined by physicians. The needle was found sticking its whole length in the left ledge of the pit of the stomach. The needle was extracted, but the patient vomited, and was unconscious during the operation, and died in ten minutes afterward. The medical gentlemen are not certain whether death was caused by the shock to the system or by internal hemorrhage.

The Healthiest Country.—England, according to statistics, says the *Court Journal*, is the healthiest country of Europe. To wit, the annual rates of mortality per 1,000 last week in 18 English towns were from 15 to 28. In London the annual death-rate declined last week to 18, a lower rate than has prevailed in any previous week this year. In Calcutta the deaths were equal to an annual death-rate of 34 per 1,000; in Bombay, 36 per 1,000; in Madras, 40; in Paris, 23, in Brussels, 19; in Amsterdam, 24; in Berlin, 37; in Breslau, 29; in Munich, 30; in Vienna, 36, and in Turin 33.

Bold Attempt to Steal a Child.—On the 14th inst. Mrs. Lott, of Flatlands, took her son, a bright boy of three years old, to Rockaway Beach, and meeting some friends there, stayed a short time to converse with them. Soon afterward she missed the child, and on making anxious inquiries she at last learned that two women were seen carrying a child answering to the description of the one missing toward the pier, at which was then lying a large excursion steamer from New Brunswick, N. J., and that the child appeared to be struggling to get away from them. The steamer was about to cast off her lines when Mrs. Lott jumped on board and made loud inquiries for her child. One of the deck hands informed her that a woman on the upper deck of the boat had a child which he thought might be the one she was looking for, and went with her and pointed out the woman, who was then holding the child forcibly, while two other women were in the act of changing its clothing. On seeing its mother, the little fellow began cry ing and calling "Mamma!" and the abductors, seeing that they were discovered, threw the child on the deck, hastily ran down the steps to the main deck, and, jumping to the dock, mixed with the crowd and so escaped in the confusion, leaving no means of recognizing them.

Our Cabinet.

WHICH IS BEST?

This world is dark and dreary,
When we make it so;
This world is bright and cheerful,
When we take it so.

Our friends are cold and distant
Whene'er we doubt them;
Our friends are true and loving
Whene'er we trust them.

Is 't best to live in the dark,
Doubting day by day,
Or live in the light of love,
Trusting day by day?

Artifices.—Integrity recoils from deceptions which men would almost smile to hear called deception. To a moral, pure mind, the artifices in every department of life are painful: the stained wood, which passes for a more firm and costly material in a building, and deceives the eye, by seeming what it is not, marble; the painting which is intended to be taken as a reality; the gilding which is meant to pass for gold; and the glass which is worn to look like jewels; for there is a moral feeling and truthfulness in architecture, in painting, and in dress, as well as in the market place, and in the senate, and in the judgment hall.—*F. W. Robertson.*

Small Events.—The most minute events of our life, nay, every need, and every obstacle in our paths, are channels of the grace, goodness and power of God, and those who wait on Him in prayer and watchfulness shall see it is no vain thing to rest on Him. The tide of our sorrows and sins has often arisen from a trivial spring; and the same is true of our earthly joys. Our daily trials and hourly blessings gather something of the radiance of the bow in the clouds in the day of rain, as we receive them from the pierced hands of Him whose death and intercession have made all things ours.—*Anna Shipton's "Waiting Hours."*

Resolutions.—Resolutions are not choices; they are only steps to choice. A resolution is the acceptance of an end, with no reference to the way in which to accomplish it. Resolutions wither, choices hold. You should not stop after making men resolve, after making them wistful. Never was there a man who had had a Christian education who did not wish to be a Christian. Never was there a beggar who did not wish to be rich, or a lazy man who did not wish to be industrious. You must remember what a vast pressure of political and social influences there is upon men to neutralize all good resolutions. They glance at the Christian life once a week, but down come the other six days and sweep all away. You are to bring every influence to bear to make them come to immediate choice. The choice should be instantaneous.—*Beecher.*

The Home, Garden &c.

Egg Producers.—A large number of people living in cities and villages desire to keep a few fowls for the purpose of supplying fresh eggs for the table, who have neither the convenience nor the inclination to raise chickens. This class demands a breed of fowls which is at once vigorous and healthy, moderately good looking, and abundant layers of eggs. The inquiries which we receive for a description of some fowl possessing these qualities, are numerous, and indicate a very general desire, embracing a large number of farmers and others who have every convenience for raising chickens, but who consider the production of eggs alone more profitable, and hence prefer to confine their efforts to that branch of hen culture.

For many years, Black Spanish breed was regarded as the most desirable for egg producers, and with a great many the first thought of a large supply of eggs is still associated with an idea of the Black Spanish fowls. We concede to the Black Spanish great merits as layers, but in many other respects they are very undesirable, lacking vigor, being of objectionable color and of ordinary character for the table, compared with the White Leghorns, a breed which we have taken occasion to commend to our readers before, because we believe their merits as egg producers should be more generally known. Except in color and constitutional vigor, they are very similar, both laying large white eggs; and the Leghorns being comparatively a new breed seem to have come into notice just in time to supply the vacancy caused by the decline in Black Spanish, which are fast disappearing from the public gaze, except at poultry shows, where well-marked specimens can usually be found.

The Leghorn is a sprightly vigorous, handsome bird of medium size, and those who want fowls for eggs alone, cannot do better than choose them; their greatest faults being their extreme wildness and excitability, and their rather moderate size, which, however, most people will think more than counterbalanced by their sprightliness and appearance and abundance of large eggs which they produce.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Liquid Manure.—As plants will grow much more rapidly if well supplied with manure in a liquid form, we advise all of our readers to prepare a barrel or cask of it, and sink it in a convenient spot where it can be used to the best advantage. Put half a peck of charcoal at the bottom of the barrel and then fill it with horse or cow manure (the former is the best), adding enough water to fill the barrel. Apply it to the plants twice a week after the sun has set, taking care that it does not fall upon the leaves or branches of the plants. Dig it in with a fork, and in a little while you will see how efficacious it is for plant growth. As the water is used up, fill in more, and in three or four weeks turn out the manure, spreading it around the roots of roses and geraniums to act as a mulch, and refill the barrel with a new supply. If horse or cow manure cannot be readily obtained, put three or four pounds of guano into a barrel holding thirty-two gallons, and let it stand a week before using, stirring it daily. Hen manure can be used if desired, taking two pounds to ten gallons of water.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Items of Interest.

The lemon crop is poor this year, along the coasts of Spain, Africa and Italy, which usually furnish the supplies. The cargo for a vessel is 5,000 boxes, each containing 500 lemons. This would make the number of lemons carried by a vessel 2,500 000, on the average.

The California lemon is not equal to the Malaga lemon. It is too thick-skinned and deficient in juice.

There is no fruit in Florida that thrives so well as the fig. The orange is uncertain, and has ruined many cultivators but the fig is never failing.

Diamonds out of beet sugar are the invention of a French chemist.

You can buy land in Florida at five cents an acre. Go South, young man.

It is surprising how much gold is produced in the Territories and Pacific states and still more surprising how little use we make of it. The yield last year was $80,278,000, and the total yield for the last twenty-five years has been $1,583,644,000. Of all this amount of precious metal yielded by our mines, there remains in the country only an estimated $125,000,000. The balance has been sent to the outside world.

A lady living in Princeton, Iowa, was recently stung on the neck by a honey bee, and died from the bite in twenty minutes.

Colorado is the place for speculators. A fellow escaped from the poor house there recently, and made $1,300 in land operations before they could catch him again.

The Engineers stationed at the principal shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel, in the employ of the United States coast survey, have recently been making experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the density and gravity of the earth; the vibrations of the pendulum are counted at the top and bottom of the shaft, and the difference noted.

The strawberry season along the Hudson river, N. Y., lasted fifteen days. In that time, 61,500 bushels were shipped to New York. Two thousand pickers received $60,000 for picking them; the freight on them amounted to $21,000, and they were sold for $340,000.

The Isthmus of Panama railroad is laid upon ties of lignum vitæ, which cost from $1.50 to $2.00 apiece.

Dr. Blakeslee, of Anamosa, Ioa., has fifty swarms of bees, which are making 200 pounds of clear honey per day.

Potatoes are so scarce in New Orleans that they are retailed at three cents apiece, and $10 or $12 a barrel.

The Iowa State Fish Commissioner has placed 90,000 young shad in the Des Moines River at Des Moines, Iowa.

Two butchers of Schoolcraft, Mich., found in the stomach of a beef they butchered recently twenty-eight nails, one to three inches long, pebble stones, pieces of short iron two inches square, large pieces of window glass, two quite long pieces of brass belt buckles, a square piece of gold and a number of tacks. The creature was very fat and healthy. *Ergo*—feed hardware.

In England and some other foreign countries, when there is a heavy fall in the price of wheat, the people demand a corresponding decline in the price of bread, and if the bakers "don't see it," the people open their eyes by demolishing their ovens and apparatus, and confiscating their stock.

It appears that, although there are about 11,000,000 horses in Russia, the number available for ordinary road and street traffic, and for employment in the army, is only 300,000. This is owing to the fact that on the average each family requires one horse for agricultural purposes, and in this way 10,800,000 horses are absorbed.

There are in France cities of 15,000 inhabitants which have not one single physician; there cities of 20,000 inhabitants which have but one physician. Lille is a city with a population of 200,000 souls; it contains only forty-three physicians. Roubaix is a city of 76 000 souls; it contains only eight physicians.

Rattan comes from the Moluccs Islands. Of all the rattan collected in the East, the United States consumes three-quarters of the whole product, the imports amounting now to something more than 6,000,000 pounds. This large and constantly increasing business may be estimated by the fact that one factory in New England alone employs 1,000 operators, and the total number of people working in rattan (the schoolmasters excluded) is fully 1,800. The capital used in the manufacture of rattan, we are informed, is about $3,000,000.

Frank Walworth, the parricide, has been removed from the State prison at Auburn to an asylum for the insane.

In the Connecticut valley, the farmers in a number of the towns have given up tobacco planting and gone to raising more useful crops.

Jersey, the little island in the English Channel, sent to the London markets in two months this spring, $1,000,000 worth of new potatoes.

The former residence of Wm. M. Tweed, on Fifth Avenue, New York, was sold by auction the other day for $195,000.

It is estimated, taking as a basis the growth of the country, that in 1880 there will be 100,000 miles of railroad in the republic. We have already nearly 70,000 miles.